

Central Malay

Central Malay, also called **Middle Malay** or **South Barisan Malay** is a collection of related Malayic isolects spoken in the southwestern part of Sumatra. None of the Central Malay isolects has more than one million speakers.

Name

Traditionally, the term "Middle Malay" (a calque of Dutch term Midden-Maleisch) is used when referring to this cluster. Later, to avoid misidentification with a temporal stage of Malay language (i.e. the transition between Old Malay and Modern Malay), the term "Central Malay" is used.^[3] McDonnell (2016) uses the term "South Barisan Malay" instead, referring to the southern region of Barisan Mountains where these isolects are spoken.^[4]

Varieties

Ethnologue groups together 12 isolects as part of Central Malay.^[5]

- Benakat
- Bengkulu
- Besemah
- Enim
- Kikim
- Kisam
- Lematang Ulu
- Lintang
- Ogan
- Rambang
- Semendo
- Serawai

There have been few researches on individual isolects within the cluster.

References

1. Central Malay (<https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/pse/>) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)

2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Central Malay" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/lanuoid/id/cent2053>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.

Central Malay	
Middle Malay, South Barisan Malay	
Native to	Indonesia
Region	Bengkulu South Sumatra Lampung
Native speakers	1.6 million (2000) ^[1]
Language family	Austronesian <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Malayo-Polynesian<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ (disputed)<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Malayic<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Central Malay
Dialects	Benakat Bengkulu Besemah Enim Kikim Kisam Lematang Ulu Lintang Ogan Rambang Semendo Serawai
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	pse
Linguist List	pse (http://multitree.org/codes/pse) Central Malay
Glottolog	cent2053 (http://glottolog.org/resource/lanuoid/id/cent2053) ^[2]

3. Adelaar, K. Alexander (1992). *Proto-Malayic: The Reconstruction of its Phonology and Parts of its Lexicon and Morphology*. Pacific Linguistics, Series C, no. 119. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University.
[hdl:1885/145782](https://hdl.handle.net/1885%2F145782) (<https://hdl.handle.net/1885%2F145782>).
 4. McDonnell, Bradley James (2016). *Symmetrical Voice Constructions in Besemah: A Usage-based Approach* (<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/8mg5k6ws>) (PhD thesis). University of California, Santa Barbara.
 5. Lewis, M. Paul; Gary F. Simons; Charles D. Fennig, eds. (2015). *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (<https://www.ethnologue.com/18/>) (18th ed.). Dallas, Texas: SIL International.
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Central_Malay&oldid=962337488"

This page was last edited on 13 June 2020, at 13:12 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.